

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

No bills or receipt sent to individual subscribers.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 51.

NEW YORK, MARCH 19, 1899.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscription sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

PRICE 2 CENTS.



A STORM CENTER—BUT UNSHAKABLE.

WE WIN!

The S. T. & L. A. Scores Its First Triumph.

4,000 LED TO VICTORY.

Backed, and Known to be Backed, by a Growing Class-Conscious Party of the Working Class, the Irrepressible Economic Uprisings of the Proletariat Can be Successful, and can be Turned into a Valuable Co-adjutor for Emancipation—Only When Backed, and Known to be Backed, by Ignorant and Corrupt Pure and Simple Fakirdom are the Economic Uprisings of the Proletariat Disheartening Flash-in the Pan.

Last Tuesday morning, the following telegram was received at the headquarters of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance from Wm. L. Brower, the General Secretary of the S. T. & L. A., who was ordered last week to proceed to Allegheny and take charge of the Homestead Steel Company strike:

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 12.—We won the strike last night. I stay over a few days longer to organize several new Local Alliances and perfect the organization of the District Alliance.—WM. L. BROWER.

This victory is important in many respects. Not only is it the first large victory won by the S. T. & L. A., but it is a victory that opens a new page in the economic movement of the land.

Started and run by the ignorant and corrupt labor fakirs of pure and simple men, ten to one the strike would have

been lost; lost wholly; not only would the demands of the men not have been granted, but the revolutionary spirit that prompted them to rebel would have been run into the ground; perhaps some sham concession might have been made; the only winners, however, would have been the employers and the labor fakirs: the former would have got their workmen back, subdued, as dis-appointment subdues men, and all the more disheartened for the class struggle; the latter, the fakirs, would have earned the thanks of the employers, and received a bone of some sort or other to gnaw at.

It was wholly different in this instance. Started from the start under the guidance of Alliance men, and conducted to a finish by such intelligent and honest leadership, the strike took a different turn. Even if it had been lost, as far as its immediate demands were concerned, it would not have been lost as an educational incident in the class struggle; but it was won; and the victory not only fitly crowns worthy efforts but fully demonstrates by illustration the wisdom of the party at large and in New York in particular when it took its stand by the S. T. & L. A.

The economic movement (strikes and boycotts) stood until now discredited before the popular eye. The conclusion was rashly leaped to that there was no help in the economic movement; that all efforts in that direction were misspent. The Alliance, scientifically poised, being grounded not upon imperfect but upon complete facts, denied the dangerous assertion. It pointed out that the failures of the economic movement were the result of stupid and corrupt leadership; that intelligently conducted, the economic movement could be a valuable shield to the workers, and that this weapon of defense could grow into effectiveness and even develop into one of positive aggression if a growing class-conscious political party of the workers stood back of their economic efforts. This has been proven just now at Allegheny by the victory of the 4,000 strikers. From the start the attitude of the strike struck the public of that neighbor-

hood and the company itself as something new. The language of the speakers, their methods, their bearing, stamped them before the public as something superior to anything ever seen on the field of the economic class struggle, and pitched the strikers themselves upon a higher plane. The police intimidations; the conduct of the Gompers A. F. of L. organizers, who sought to fish in troubled waters, who sought to introduce dissensions, and who, true to their ignoble scab-breeding instincts did their level best to have the men lose the strike—all these and many more episodes that will be described later on in successive issues—could not avail. For the first time in the history of the Labor Movement in America, the leaders of a strike could truthfully say to the men, as was done in this instance: "82,000 Socialists in land, and more to come, stand back of you!" And thus for the first time in the history of the American Labor Movement the employer was made to realize that he had to deal with a MOVEMENT—not with an isolated, ill-conducted detachment, but with a whole MOVEMENT, well equipped, in whose arsenal was that most redoubtable of all weapons: the S. L. P. BALLOT.

That this victory of the principles of the Alliance was won so soon after its foundation is but additional evidence of its soundness. Often has the taunt been flung at the Alliance: "Where is your success?" For the last two years, these first years of its existence, the Alliance has been laying the foundation for its future success. The sunken piers it was driving by means of an intense agitation were not, of course, known of but to the best informed. Upon these sunken piers now rises the victory at Allegheny,—a victory that will resound class-consciously at the polls next election and demonstrate that the Socialist movement, in order to be effective, must be active in the every-day class struggle, the economic movement; and that such activity will be to a great extent lost if it does not take the ground from under the labor fakir by building up genuine labor organizations.

IN PUEBLO, COLO.

Municipal Programme, Catechism and Ticket of the Socialist Labor Party.

We, members of the Socialist Labor party of Pueblo, in our initial municipal campaign present for the consideration of the voters the following as some of the causes for the existence of our revolutionary party, its aims, methods and tactics:

The concentration of capital in the hands of the few who own the machine and appropriate four-fifths of the product for the privilege of working that machine.

The control by the same few of all the machinery of the government, political, judicial, social, educational and economic by corruption, debauchery, intimidation, force and murder.

Its aim is the total destruction of the present methodless, nonsensical, anarchistic form and the erection of a scientific methodical Co-operative Commonwealth, one of equal opportunities for all. Its method is that which has been tested by the experience of international Socialism—educational, to instruct the proletarian or wage slave to a true class-conscious realization of his position in society, that he is positively a wage slave.

Its tactics is to turn the brightness of the meridian sun on all superstition, ignorance, error and fraud whether practiced by political, ecclesiastical, social, economic or industrial fakirs.

And its demands of members, when elected to office, are so positive and just that few will have the temerity to disobey.

MANIFESTO.

The S. L. P. makes no fusion or compromises with any capitalist or pseudo-reform party. Makes no concession or promises in the hope of temporary gain; withdraws no attack on fraud, corruption or vice in the fear of an enemy.

TURNED DOWN.

The Immediate Results of the Maiden S. L. P. Municipal Campaign in Revere, Mass.

REVERE, Mass., March 12.—The local skirmish is over. For the past year the "Citizens" party, a conglomeration, has held the reins of government. In the past year this "Citizens" party broke up our open-air meetings; in the past year this "Citizens" party arrested our comrades, and trailed us through the capitalist Courts for merely maintaining our rights to free speech. It was this same party that would not allow the "damned Socialists," as they elegantly called us, the occupancy of the Revere Town Hall; it was this same party that utterly ignored and refused us even a small representation at the polls, but—on March the 6th, we held the balance of power regardless of all the robbery and wild understrappers, therefore it is with flatteringunction we have to record the dethronement of this party, for on that date the Socialists of Revere drew clean and sharp the keen knife of class-consciousness, and severed the cords of Goo-Goolam that had bound them round for years.

The idiopathic arising of lady-understrappers at the polls for School Committee, was an amusing sight to behold.

Incongruously indeed is the defeat of this "Citizens" party. Out of 25 names upon their ticket they but captured one only; the Socialist comrades cutting down the candidates deep along the ballot.

True, the immediate result of our own ticket being in the field is the placing of the Republicans in office, who, for this, give us very little credit, if any. Still our principles must be propagated, our speakers must be heard, our literature must be read, and therefore, we shall meet them too at Phillips, when the good time arrives.

(Continued on page 4.)

(Continued on page 4.)

THE PEOPLE.

Published at 184 William Street, New York.

EVERY SUNDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance:

one year.....	50c
six months.....	30c
single copies.....	5c

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y. Post office on April 4, 1891.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,058
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564

In 1898 82,204

It is not because he is a leader of industry that a man is a capitalist; on the contrary, he is a leader of industry because he is a capitalist. The leadership of industry is an attribute of capital, just as in feudal times the functions of general and judge were attributes of landed property.

MARK.

SELF-EXERTION.

The recent election to the United States Senate of the multimillionaire Wm. A. Clark, of Montana, is furnishing the candle-holders of capitalism with a text on which they preach a variety of more or less idiotic sermons intended to prove that wealth, under the existing social order, is the inevitable reward of industry, thrift, and all the other virtues on the catalogue of virtues. If these gentlemen understood the subject they are handling, they would give multimillionaire Wm. A. Clark a wide berth. He, so far from bearing out the nursery-tales of capitalism, overthrows them.

Clark, we are told, owns mines of gold and silver in Colorado and Nevada; owns 15,000 and 30,000 acres of beet plantations in California and Nebraska; owns factories in the East for the manufacture of copper wire; owns in the South and in Mexico broad plantations that grow coffee, sugar-cane and rubber; and owns banks East and West. This roll of property, from which Clark extracts a daily income of \$5,000, need but to be unrolled in order to knock into a cocked hat the theory that wealth is, under capitalism, the reward of industry—meaning, of course, thereby of the industry of the beneficiary.

It goes without saying that no man lives ever lived, or ever will live who can himself operate such a variety of industries. Even if he had the mental and physical powers of all the Solomons and Socrates and of all the Samsons and Fitzhughes combined the thing would be impossible. The \$5,000 a day revenues, stand out, however, as a fact. If he can not produce that wealth, it being impossible for any one man to cover such an area and such a variety of industries, the conclusion is inevitable that his large revenues must flow from the labor of others. Indeed they do so. What multimillionaire Clark's great wealth demonstrates is the Socialist maxim that, under the capitalist system,

"Wealth is the product of labor and the reward of idleness."

Barely has the S. T. & L. A. carried the Allegheny, Pa., strike to a successful end, when, encouraged thereby, the Local Alliance at Jeannette, Pa., also strikes against the exploiter. Wm. L. Brower, the National Secretary of the S. T. & L. A., has been called thither to take charge.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Under the title: "That £1,000," the London, England, "Labor Leader" gives this bit of information:

"We continue to hear of money being spent in the constituency we referred to last week with the object of securing the Labor vote at a forthcoming election. It is now taking the form of paying the expenses of halls for concerts and clearing the cards of trade unions in arrears with their subscriptions."

Evidently, although extensively disfranchised, the "labor vote" is worth looking after in England, and the British capitalist politicians are beginning to find out the "political use" that the pure and simple union can be put to,—as their American cousins have long since found out.

It is a pleasure to announce and welcome the birth of still an other Socialist publication—"The Workers' Call," published for and under the control of Section Chicago, Ill., of the S. L. P., at 36 North Clark street. Its salutary, which reviews the social development from feudalism to capitalism down to our own days when we stand at the threshold of Socialism, it says:

"In the first place, we shall stand strictly on the line laid down by the class-conscious International Socialists the world over. Clear in the position that upon the present producing class rests the destinies of the future, and that their interests are in accord with social development. We cast our lot with the members of that class.

"We shall seek to expose their wrongs, and to expose all, and aid in the struggle for their final victory. As members of this class, we include all, whether workers with hand or with brain, save those alone who live by means of the tribute exacted through ownership of the instruments necessary to the

production and distribution of the means of life.

The birth of this paper patentizes the fact that the movement in Chicago has, for good and all, cut loose from the silly apron-strings that so long held it back. The city's last vote already indicated that a new, freer, more intelligent, manly spirit was animating the party there, and that thenceforth aggressive work with resultant success could be looked for. The "Workers' Call" has a promising field to work in.

The Terre Haute, Ind., "Toller" is evidently toiling hard to bamboozle the workers and aid the capitalist parties. It says:

WHAT MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP HAS DONE.

In Glasgow, Scotland, it has raised wages, reduced hours and abolished taxation. The street car service turned into the city treasury \$200,000 profits the first year; fare two cents less during early and late hours for workmen. Glasgow is putting in a telephone service.

Not a word of all of which is true.

The Cleveland, O., correspondent to the New York "Vorwärts," German organ of the Socialist Labor party, gives these spicy items on the approaching municipal campaign there:

Next April, there will probably be again five-tickets in the field, seeing that, last fall, fate again bestowed upon us a so-called "Union Reform Party," the stamping-ground of a pack of confusionalists. In several other places the "Debscrift" is used for such purposes. The Democrats and Republicans have already held their primaries; the latter have set up again their "old lead" McKisson, who adopted a municipal programme that claims to be directed against the corporations. For the object of his attack he has chosen the street railroads in which his Republican political adversary Mark Hanna is financially interested.

Some of his heelers, who formerly gave themselves out as Socialists, are now going from saloon to saloon and speak of McKisson as a Socialist, and they "prove" their point by producing a roll of greenbacks and saying, "Look here, we are going on them confidentially. Inform the treated that McKisson is a much more practical Socialist than the 'patent-Socialists'; he goes 'a step at a time'; first the city is to be captured, then the State, and then the nation."

If the San Francisco, Cal., "Class Struggle" does not look out and persists in its evil ways, there will surely be people calling it a mud-slinger. Just think of a passage like this:

Ex-Governor Altgeld of Illinois is making some violent speeches against the money power. As a remedy for the ills that afflict the body politic he suggests silver at 16 to 1, the nationalization of all referendums. For a constitutional disease he recommends a plaster instead of a purifier. It has probably not occurred to him, that a nation's money is controlled by those who possess the means of production and distribution; and that the initiative and referendum is valuable only as wisely used,—that it is a lever to a powerful weapon in the hands of the maritime Mr. Altgeld—hold on to his "hard-earned" millions; loans them on approved security with good interest when he has a chance, and exemplifies his faith in silver as a means of final payment by demanding contracts payable in gold. Verily, Mr. Altgeld is a R-e-former with a big B.

There are not less than three dozen worthies we know of and could name forthwith, who will feel particularly hit by such arguments, and, in their usual style, call a well-deserved blow "mud-slinging." We'll "sling" away—all along the line.

The language of the capitalist press of all shades—Republican, Democratic and Reform; gold and silver; protection and free trade—during the Allegheny strike should not escape observation. All the papers we have seen, of Pittsburgh and New York, cry in one accord against the Socialists. The Allegheny strike, conducted by the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, did not at all suit those gentlemen; it was not the article they have been familiar with, or were used to; there were no labor fakirs through whom to delude, mislead, cheat the strikers; and, consequently, there was no rowdyism. On the contrary, there was class-conscious intelligence conducting the fight and inspiring the men with the fire of their class dignity; above all there was the ringing assurance to the workers that the 82,000 Socialists, and more coming, of the S. L. P. stood behind and backed them up. In sight of such a phenomenal occurrence in the annals of American strikes, one need not wonder that sentences like the following bristled all over the reports of the strike in the capitalist press:

"Socialists not wanted." "The intelligent Workingmen on strike don't want to be led by Socialists." "The non-Socialist strikers are disgusted with the Socialists." "Riotous Socialists endanger the success of the strike." Etc., etc.

Ring out the old, ring in the new!

Thieves are falling out among themselves. The Pawtucket, R. I., "Times" has this:

The cream-fed official organ of the trusts, the New York "Financial Post," says sweetly and artlessly that the output of new trust stocks and bonds last year was upward of \$1,000,000,000; that for the first two months of this year the output was \$1,100,300,000; that the indications are that the total output for this year will be six times as great as it was last year—upward of \$6,000,000,000.

That is a typical illustration of the rapid growth of monopoly and the rapid decline of individual enterprise. Chicago had no more business firms in 1897 than it had in 1870, although in those 27 years its population had been multiplied by eight.

That is to say, the trusts are succeeding beyond their hopes in their endeavor to crush out small competition by a process of illegal but unpunished Jimmy and bludgeon plunder.

When the outlawed criminal, who is no more outlawed than the trust under the anti-combine law, wishes to rob he wears a mask and works in the still of the night. He knows that detection will result in stiff punishment. The trust, however, in violation of the statutes made and provided and boldly publishes its crimes in its official organs, so that all may read and know that the trust is superior to the law.

There are none to smash the trusts.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

It is a pleasure to announce and welcome the birth of still an other Socialist publication—"The Workers' Call," published for and under the control of Section Chicago, Ill., of the S. L. P., at 36 North Clark street. Its salutary, which reviews the social development from feudalism to capitalism down to our own days when we stand at the threshold of Socialism, it says:

"In the first place, we shall stand strictly on the line laid down by the class-conscious International Socialists the world over. Clear in the position that upon the present producing class rests the destinies of the future, and that their interests are in accord with social development. We cast our lot with the members of that class.

"We shall seek to expose their wrongs, and to expose all, and aid in the struggle for their final victory. As members of this class, we include all, whether workers with hand or with brain, save those alone who live by means of the tribute exacted through ownership of the instruments necessary to the

production and distribution of the means of life.

The birth of this paper patentizes the fact that the movement in Chicago has, for good and all, cut loose from the silly apron-strings that so long held it back. The city's last vote already indicated that a new, freer, more intelligent, manly spirit was animating the party there, and that thenceforth aggressive work with resultant success could be looked for. The "Workers' Call" has a promising field to work in.

THE FIRST 100 BILLS.

One evening, in the heat of last year's campaign in this city, a large crowd was gathered around a Socialist truck in the 16th Assembly District, a Tammany Hall city office-holder interrupted the speaker with frequent questions; the answers he received turned his questions into boomerangs; he became rattled, and demanded, in the name of free speech, that be given 5 minutes; he was granted 10 and took 25. The gist of his argument was the folly of sending a Socialist to the State Legislature at Albany, "because," said he, "a bill comes up: the Democrats vote aye and the Republicans vote no; what is the Socialist to do? he would have to dodge and not vote at all; he is useless there; therefore the voters of the District will lose their votes if they elect a Socialist Assemblyman; they should elect the Democratic candidate, Mr. Benjamin Hoffman; he won't have to dodge; his vote will tell every time."

A tremendous crowd had gathered by that time. It intently listened to the answer by the Socialist speaker, who proved that the theory of the Tammany was false; that theory proceeded from the assumption that Democrats and Republicans were divided upon matters that concerned the working class; they were not; they were divided only upon matters the issue of which was which set of capitalists. Democratic or Republican, should have the larger share of the hide of the working class; only upon that were the two old parties divided, and when such matters were up, the thunder from a Socialist Assemblyman would be so effective, inside and outside of the Assembly Rooms, as to make it valuable for the whole people; upon all other questions, and these by far the more numerous, Republicans and Democrats WERE NOT DIVIDED; they were absolutely at one: both Republicans and Democrats are there mainly to oppress the working class and help the capitalists in the work of fleecing Labor; consequently, there was no such thing as "Democrats voting aye" and "Republicans voting no," and thus compelling the Socialist "to dodge"; he won't have to dodge. Republicans and Democrats don't divide upon the matters that concern the working class; they VOTE SOLIDLY FOR everything that will aid and SOLIDLY AGAINST everything that will prevent the employer or capitalist class from skinning the workingman; there is no chance of a Socialist Assemblyman having to do any "dodging"; the laws against the working class and the laws against the capitalist class are passed UNANIMOUSLY, Democrats and Republicans voting together as one man.

This answer, that had but to be made in order to be accepted as luminous by every intelligent man present, was received with rounds upon rounds of applause; and the vote taken on the spot showed but 8 hands for Tammany, while those that went up for the S. L. P. were too numerous to be counted. This happened late last October. We have since had in session at Albany the Legislature elected in November. Below is a graphic and crushing presentation of the truth of the Socialist's answer to the capitalist political healer. The oneness of Democrats and Republicans appears strikingly from the following list giving the vote on the first 100 bills that passed the Assembly:

1st—85 ayes, 58 noes.
2d—84 ayes, 58 noes.
3d—unanimous.
4th—139, noes none.
5th—137, noes none.
6th—53 ayes, 90 noes.
7th—137, noes none.
8th—114, noes none.
9th—100, noes none.
10th—136, noes none.
11th—145, noes none.
12th—131, noes none.
13th—130, noes none.
14th—53, noes 78.
15th—99, noes none.
16th—62, noes 112, noes none.
17th—108, noes none.
18th—138, noes none.
19th—102, noes none.
20th—143, noes none.
21st—115, noes none.
22d—122, noes none.
23d—127, noes none.
24th—120, noes none.
25th—115, noes 1.
26th—134, noes none.
27th—125, noes none.
28th—136, noes none.
29th—131, noes none.
30th—128, noes none.
31st—121, noes none.
32d—128, noes none.
33d—119, noes 1.
34th—113, noes none.
35th—110, noes none.
36th—105, noes none.
37th—130, noes none.
38th—126, noes none.
39th—136, noes none.
40th—136, noes none.
50th—131, noes none.
51st—100, noes none.
52d—133, noes none.
53d—135, noes none.
54th—130, noes none.
55th—132, noes none.
56th—132, noes none.
57th—129, noes none.
58th—117, noes none.
59th—121, noes none.
60th—121, noes none.
61st—113, noes none.
62d—97, noes 1.
63d—104, noes none.
64th—105, noes none.
65th—115, noes none.
66th—122, noes none.
67th—123, noes none.
68th—123, noes none.
69th—123, noes none.
70th—125, noes none.
71st—123, noes none.
72d—128, noes none.
73d—118, noes none.
74th—122, noes none.
75th—114, noes none.
76th—116, noes none.
77th—117, noes none.
78th—121, noes none.
79th—125, noes none.
80th—110, noes none.
81st—115, noes none.
82d—109, noes none.
83d—112, noes none.
84th—120, noes none.
85th—121, noes none.
86th—121, noes none.
87th—121, noes none.
88th—123, noes none.
89th—123, noes none.
90th—122, noes none.
91st—124, noes none.
92d—123, noes none.
93d—126, noes none.
94th—129, noes none.
95th—121, noes none.
96th—121, noes none.
97th—127, noes none.
98th—123, noes none.
99th—123, noes none.
100th—124, noes none.

Thus out of the first 100 bills, 89 passed with absolute unanimity. But even these figures do not tell the whole tale. Of the remaining 11, 6 passed with virtual unanimity, so that, prac-

tically, 95 out of the 100 were bills on which the "warring" Democrats and Republicans—warring during campaign time, when they make the workingman believe there is a great difference between them, so great that their politicians will be firing their votes against each other—stood cheek by jowl, and took hand in hand, marched "arrum and arrum"!

Now yet does this presentation exhaust the matter. The 5 bills on which Democrats stood arrayed against Republicans were, each of them, bills for party spoils—not one affected the workers.

Not yet is the presentation of the oneness of the old parties complete. An inquiry into the nature of the 95 bills that were passed unanimously, or to all intents and purposes so, brings out still more clearly the fraudulent pretences of old parties' feuds. These were bills that concerned capitalist interests only—conspicuous among these was one to bestow increased patronage upon several Judges of the Supreme Court, who, in their zeal for "Law and Order," had distinguished themselves by the issuing of injunctions against workingmen on strike against their fleeing employers!

It is stated that, after the campaign incident above referred to in the 16th Assembly District, and enraged at the popular manifestation in favor of the Socialist Labor party, that the incident evoked, Mr. Benjamin Hoffman, the Democratic candidate for the Assembly, looked up his fellow politician, who had started the debate, and

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Comrade Jackson's "Socialism from A to Z" Discussed.

To THE PEOPLE.—By resolution of the Columbus Section, S. L. P., I am instructed to ask you if the article "Socialism from A to Z" on the front page of your issue of February 19, 1899, was submitted to you, and published with such prominence by your authority?

Second, to ask you if the enclosed article according to the tenets of the S. L. P.?

The article has very much exorcised to the reason here as an open advocacy of the right of persons to acquire private property and hold the same, and it is right to become distinguished by acquiring and holding more than your fellow man in a small way, wherein the distinction to a man in dollars and cents, from a dollar to a man.

Please give an immediate reply so as to alleviate any irritation that is at present very injurious to your paper here.

A. J. GREENE, Committee.

Columbus, O., March 6.

(Below is the clipping enclosed.)

This rapidly approaching industrial revolution will be distinguished by one characteristic that has marked my previous revolutions of their historic mission, of the class struggle that has lasted so long in society and of the evolution of the tools of production that has made it possible for the whole race to be emancipated from economic bondage and elevated to the highest plane of intellectual evolution. The intelligent working-class, the class-conscious members of labor organizations all over the civilized world are rapidly falling into line for political action in this direction. This knowledge on the part of the working class, and this alone, will enable them to inaugurate Socialism without shuddered and hold it when they get it.

The inauguration of Socialism is not an attack on private property. On the contrary, it will defend the right of private property in labor as well as in the material things upon which labor is expended. No Socialist advocates any confiscation of property, confiscation of property goes or under capitalism; but he does emphatically demand that confiscation of property in labor by capital shall cease.

The incentive of private property, as it is now, under Socialism just as they are now, for the best interest of their owners, i. e., the best interest of all the people. Improvements in machinery and methods, and enlargement of productive capacity would be carried on with even more vigor than at present. Every employer would be patient, as is now, in proportion to his ability and the time he worked. The products would be sold at their cost of production which would be determined by the amount of average simple abstract human labor expended in producing them as a measure of exchange of commodities.

The incentive, under Socialism, will be to rise to the highest positions in your line of occupation and the like, the plainer the distinction of your ability and industry. In fact, the social distinction of the individual can never be correctly ascertained until we get to Socialism, for then, opportunity being the same to all, the resultant of person's natural ability and individual effort will determine his social status. There being no profits, rents or interest on Socialism, the social distinction would be decided by remuneration amongst all the public employees, whatever service they may be performing for society, and each one will be paid in proportion to his ability and the time he works. Thus, industry and virtue will always be accompanied by wealth and vice.

Upon such an industrial basis, it is quite evident that the individual, whether male or female, will have unrestricted opportunity to select any trade, business or profession he or she may choose so long as such occupation is not already overcrowded; in which case the remuneration in such occupation would be reduced and the incentive placed where help was needed. Women will be entitled to the same remuneration as men for equal ability and effort.

1. The article "Socialism from A to Z" on the front page of THE PEOPLE of last February 19, was submitted to us, and published as it was by our authority.

2. The only clue to what seems objectionable to the Columbus Section Committee in the above long clipping, which it encloses, is to be gathered from the following passage in our correspondent's closing paragraph:

"The right of persons to acquire private property and hold the same."

Socialism does not, as is still believed by many of its adversaries, take the field against "private property"; what it does take the field against is "private property in the machinery necessary for production and distribution." It takes the field against that, not as an adversary of "private property," but, on the contrary, as an upholder of the right to private property, which the present capitalist system, with its "private ownership in the machinery necessary for production and distribution," shockingly violates. Socialism argues that the product of human exertion belongs to those who so exert themselves; that theirs is the right to such product or property; and that, today, owing to the "private ownership of the machinery necessary for such production," the capitalist, or idle class despoils the working class; i. e., robs the working class of its property. Socialism, accordingly, aims at overthrowing the present system of "private property in the machinery necessary for production," and at substituting that with common or collective ownership, for the very purpose of securing to the workers their now violated proprietary rights in the product of their labor. It has taken long to make the distinction clear; to make clear that what Socialism wants is not the common property of wealth, but the common property of that portion of the nation's wealth that is necessary for modern production, in other words, the common property of capital, as distinguished from wealth for consumption or enjoyment. Even dictionaries and encyclopedias have now fully and very generally grasped the point, and no longer give the former confused and false definition of Socialism as a system that "advocates a community of property." The confusion in the public mind arose, and where it still exists, arises from a lax use of the word "property." With a special eye to the term "property," the Standard Dictionary correctly defines Socialism as aiming at its goal "through the public collective ownership of land and capital (as distinguished from property), etc."

If this point is understood, all apprehension must vanish on the score of the danger of any one man's becoming possessed of large property; the fear that prompts our correspondent's question: "If it is right to become distinguished by acquiring and holding more than your fellow man in a small way, wherein is the distinction to cease in dollars and cents, from a dollar to a million?" becomes baseless:

He, who, capable of work, does so, surely must be more distinguished than he, who, also capable of work, does not; and it is inevitable, natural and just that the former should "acquire and hold," and enjoy more property than the latter. Under Socialism, however (due to the public ownership of the nation's necessary machinery of production), this distinction, however great it may be in theory, can not possibly turn, as it does to-day, into a weapon whereby to subjugate any human being. The reason why, to-day, the owner of large wealth can subjugate those less favorably circumstanced is that the necessary machinery of production is exclusively in private hands—directly or indirectly in the hands of the capitalist class. Under Socialism (due to the public ownership of the nation's necessary machinery of production), everyone, capable to work, is the architect of his own fortune. If he does work, he has the opportunity to work where he will, receive his full social share; he surely will not go to work for a private person, who would allow him less than his social share; if any one, owing to his own industry, has accumulated so much property that he could set up, say, a fully Northroploom-equipped mill, and he has a mania (because it could be nothing else than a mania) to set up such a plant, it could be of no use to him other than a toy: who would apply to him for work and be fleeced by him, when the national mills and shops would afford freedom? On the other hand, he who is capable to work and does not, will have none else but himself to blame for his privations.

The "millionaire" is a source of tyranny in capitalist society only; in the Socialist Republic, the "millionaire," the ownership of millions, if there be any, would be no more a source of tyranny than the present ownership of one of the robber-baron's burges-frowning down from some German rock-ribbed hill-top, and now owned, as several are, by some American pork-packing up-start, is a source of tyranny to the present wayfarer. As the latter is now, so would the former be then, merely a manifestation of eccentric ostentation, and for the same reason: the social structure that furnished them with their sting has been snuffed out, snuffing out the sting along with it.—ED. THE PEOPLE.

working class would be subdued; there would be no Socialism.

CHAS. LARSON,
Altoona, Pa., March 7.

[The first objection raised is not warranted except upon a very narrow construction of the passage "the highest remuneration for your ability and industry." In part, this objection is answered above: he who can and doesn't work is guilty of a social crime; for the rest, all labor, indispensable to a common end, is entitled to equal consideration. The article warrants no other construction.

On the other hand, the generous impulses of the race will always break forth in gratitude and admiration for individual excellence. This does not mean that such gratitude and admiration shall take the manifestation of a "remuneration" that shall place into the hands of the excelling individual the "sword of the tyrant"—whether that sword be literally a sword, as under former social systems, or such exclusive wealth as will enable the holder to turn his fellow-men into wage slaves, as under capitalism: the remuneration most coveted by the Roman, in the palmy days of Rome's virility, was the most inoffensive of things—the oaken crown. Who would object to that, except the envious?

The second point is no objection to the article in question, but is a separate question. He who says Socialism will come on whether we will it or no, uses a very unguarded expression. It is a feature of social evolution that, the more advanced its stage, the greater also is the role that the human intellect plays therein. Science, whose distinctive characteristic is to bestow prescience, here steps in, rendering man the handmaiden of evolution. At no social stage has social evolution needed the aid of man to the extent of our own. Socialism will or will not come on, according as the race is or is not enlightened enough to enable it to detect the evolutionary law and foresee events. If the race is, Socialism will come; if the race is not, a catastrophe will ensue. The view that Socialism will come anyhow is a spot on the road that leads, through a variety of paths, into a quagmire: one path is fatalism; another is "reform"; a third is the narrow-sighted understanding of "something now"; etc., etc. Hence the unflinching tactics of the S. L. P., planted upon our uncompromising platform, is a policy of unquestionable wisdom.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

Events in Greater New York, S.L.P., are Beginning to Call the Attention of Outside Comrades.

To THE PEOPLE.—I was astounded to see, from the resolutions of the General Committee of Section Greater New York, adopted Feb. 25, and published in THE PEOPLE of that 5th instant, what important party matters are now transpiring in Section Greater New York. Important because they concern the general vote that is being taken on the nominees for National Secretary and for Members of the National Executive Committee. The political activity, outside of New York, is interested in this. The decision of the General Committee of Section Greater New York to publish its proceedings in the future in THE PEOPLE and "Vorwärts," the official party organs, was really a necessary step.

G. LANGNER,
Milford, Conn., March 10.

Debts "Blows" at Capitalism.

To THE PEOPLE.—New England, the breeding ground of all sorts of freak movements in the past, is to-day passing through the most humorous stage of freakism yet experienced. Since the Debtsites first set their sucker seines, called for the sake of a large catch, "The Social Democratic party," this immediate result has been to uproot a series of nests which are well calculated to prove the contention of the Debtsites that their "fancies" are different from those of the "narrow-minded," "intolerant" Socialist Labor party. The humorous thing about it is that the Debtsites—the dupes, not the dupers—will try to seriously assert that they are striking a blow at capitalism. They will submit samples taken from two different blows which have been made by them lately.

The first blow was struck on Feb. 14, at Exeter, N. H., a nearby town, by John C. Chase, the first "Socialist" Mayor of Haverhill. How he proceeded to "embalm" the question is best described by the following reports of the meeting, which was printed in the Exeter "Gazette," and is here reproduced verbatim:

"A LIVELY MEETING.
Haverhill, Mass., March 2.

"Mayor Chase of Haverhill Leads Remarks by C. H. Knight, Gen. Gale and others.

"The meeting Saturday evening at the town hall was a decided success. The Social Democracy of Exeter have heretofore not been able to draw out more than a baker's dozen or so to their meetings. But Mayor J. C. Chase of Haverhill seems to be a whole team when it comes to drawing and even 'little' stellar dog under the wagon. He was not lacking judgment from the snappish bark heard from the back end of the hall when Gen. Gale took the floor.

The second blow was struck on Feb. 14, at Exeter, N. H., a nearby town, by John C. Chase, the first "Socialist" Mayor of Haverhill. How he proceeded to "embalm" the question is best described by the following reports of the meeting, which was printed in the Exeter "Gazette," and is here reproduced verbatim:

MICHAEL T. BERRY,
Haverhill, Mass., March 2.

"A LIVELY MEETING.
Haverhill, Mass., March 2.

"Mayor Chase of Haverhill Leads Remarks by C. H. Knight, Gen. Gale and others.

"The meeting Saturday evening at the town hall was a decided success. The Social Democracy of Exeter have heretofore not been able to draw out more than a baker's dozen or so to their meetings. But Mayor J. C. Chase of Haverhill seems to be a whole team when it comes to drawing and even 'little' stellar dog under the wagon. He was not lacking judgment from the snappish bark heard from the back end of the hall when Gen. Gale took the floor.

The second blow was struck on Feb. 14, at Exeter, N. H., a nearby town, by John C. Chase, the first "Socialist" Mayor of Haverhill. How he proceeded to "embalm" the question is best described by the following reports of the meeting, which was printed in the Exeter "Gazette," and is here reproduced verbatim:

"A LIVELY MEETING.
Haverhill, Mass., March 2.

"Mayor Chase of Haverhill Leads Remarks by C. H. Knight, Gen. Gale and others.

"The meeting Saturday evening at the town hall was a decided success. The Social Democracy of Exeter have heretofore not been able to draw out more than a baker's dozen or so to their meetings. But Mayor J. C. Chase of Haverhill seems to be a whole team when it comes to drawing and even 'little' stellar dog under the wagon. He was not lacking judgment from the snappish bark heard from the back end of the hall when Gen. Gale took the floor.

The second blow was struck on Feb. 14, at Exeter, N. H., a nearby town, by John C. Chase, the first "Socialist" Mayor of Haverhill. How he proceeded to "embalm" the question is best described by the following reports of the meeting, which was printed in the Exeter "Gazette," and is here reproduced verbatim:

MICHAEL T. BERRY,
Haverhill, Mass., March 2.

"A LIVELY MEETING.
Haverhill, Mass., March 2.

"Mayor Chase of Haverhill Leads Remarks by C. H. Knight, Gen. Gale and others.

"The meeting Saturday evening at the town hall was a decided success. The Social Democracy of Exeter have heretofore not been able to draw out more than a baker's dozen or so to their meetings. But Mayor J. C. Chase of Haverhill seems to be a whole team when it comes to drawing and even 'little' stellar dog under the wagon. He was not lacking judgment from the snappish bark heard from the back end of the hall when Gen. Gale took the floor.

The second blow was struck on Feb. 14, at Exeter, N. H., a nearby town, by John C. Chase, the first "Socialist" Mayor of Haverhill. How he proceeded to "embalm" the question is best described by the following reports of the meeting, which was printed in the Exeter "Gazette," and is here reproduced verbatim:

MICHAEL T. BERRY,
Haverhill, Mass., March 2.

"A LIVELY MEETING.
Haverhill, Mass., March 2.

"Mayor Chase of Haverhill Leads Remarks by C. H. Knight, Gen. Gale and others.

"The meeting Saturday evening at the town hall was a decided success. The Social Democracy of Exeter have heretofore not been able to draw out more than a baker's dozen or so to their meetings. But Mayor J. C. Chase of Haverhill seems to be a whole team when it comes to drawing and even 'little' stellar dog under the wagon. He was not lacking judgment from the snappish bark heard from the back end of the hall when Gen. Gale took the floor.

The second blow was struck on Feb. 14, at Exeter, N. H., a nearby town, by John C. Chase, the first "Socialist" Mayor of Haverhill. How he proceeded to "embalm" the question is best described by the following reports of the meeting, which was printed in the Exeter "Gazette," and is here reproduced verbatim:

MICHAEL T. BERRY,
Haverhill, Mass., March 2.

"A LIVELY MEETING.
Haverhill, Mass., March 2.

"Mayor Chase of Haverhill Leads Remarks by C. H. Knight, Gen. Gale and others.

"The meeting Saturday evening at the town hall was a decided success. The Social Democracy of Exeter have heretofore not been able to draw out more than a baker's dozen or so to their meetings. But Mayor J. C. Chase of Haverhill seems to be a whole team when it comes to drawing and even 'little' stellar dog under the wagon. He was not lacking judgment from the snappish bark heard from the back end of the hall when Gen. Gale took the floor.

The second blow was struck on Feb. 14, at Exeter, N. H., a nearby town, by John C. Chase, the first "Socialist" Mayor of Haverhill. How he proceeded to "embalm" the question is best described by the following reports of the meeting, which was printed in the Exeter "Gazette," and is here reproduced verbatim:

MICHAEL T. BERRY,
Haverhill, Mass., March 2.

"A LIVELY MEETING.
Haverhill, Mass., March 2.

"Mayor Chase of Haverhill Leads Remarks by C. H. Knight, Gen. Gale and others.

"The meeting Saturday evening at the town hall was a decided success. The Social Democracy of Exeter have heretofore not been able to draw out more than a baker's dozen or so to their meetings. But Mayor J. C. Chase of Haverhill seems to be a whole team when it comes to drawing and even 'little' stellar dog under the wagon. He was not lacking judgment from the snappish bark heard from the back end of the hall when Gen. Gale took the floor.

The second blow was struck on Feb. 14, at Exeter, N. H., a nearby town, by John C. Chase, the first "Socialist" Mayor of Haverhill. How he proceeded to "embalm" the question is best described by the following reports of the meeting, which was printed in the Exeter "Gazette," and is here reproduced verbatim:

MICHAEL T. BERRY,
Haverhill, Mass., March 2.

"A LIVELY MEETING.
Haverhill, Mass., March 2.

"Mayor Chase of Haverhill Leads Remarks by C. H. Knight, Gen. Gale and others.

"The meeting Saturday evening at the town hall was a decided success. The Social Democracy of Exeter have heretofore not been able to draw out more than a baker's dozen or so to their meetings. But Mayor J. C. Chase of Haverhill seems to be a whole team when it comes to drawing and even 'little' stellar dog under the wagon. He was not lacking judgment from the snappish bark heard from the back end of the hall when Gen. Gale took the floor.

The second blow was struck on Feb. 14, at Exeter, N. H., a nearby town, by John C. Chase, the first "Socialist" Mayor of Haverhill. How he proceeded to "embalm" the question is best described by the following reports of the meeting, which was printed in the Exeter "Gazette," and is here reproduced verbatim:

MICHAEL T. BERRY,
Haverhill, Mass., March 2.

"A LIVELY MEETING.
Haverhill, Mass., March 2.

"Mayor Chase of Haverhill Leads Remarks by C. H. Knight, Gen. Gale and others.

"The meeting Saturday evening at the town hall was a decided success. The Social Democracy of Exeter have heretofore not been able to draw out more than a baker's dozen or so to their meetings. But Mayor J. C. Chase of Haverhill seems to be a whole team when it comes to drawing and even 'little' stellar dog under the wagon. He was not lacking judgment from the snappish bark heard from the back end of the hall when Gen. Gale took the floor.

The second blow was struck on Feb. 14, at Exeter, N. H., a nearby town, by John C. Chase, the first "Socialist" Mayor of Haverhill. How he proceeded to "embalm" the question is best described by the following reports of the meeting, which was printed in the Exeter "Gazette," and is here reproduced verbatim:

MICHAEL T. BERRY,
Haverhill, Mass., March 2.

"A LIVELY MEETING.
Haverhill, Mass., March 2.

"Mayor Chase of Haverhill Leads Remarks by C. H. Knight, Gen. Gale and others.

"The meeting Saturday evening at the town hall was a decided success. The Social Democracy of Exeter have heretofore not been

TO THE PEOPLE OF WESTFIELD.

In this, as in all other municipalities, society is divided, at the present time, into three distinct classes: the capitalist, frequently called the plutocratic, the middle, and the proletarian classes, whose immediate interests are as diverse as their characteristics.

The capitalist class is composed of those whose incomes are derived from securities, investments, etc., which draw interest or dividends, of those who, contributing nothing of their own labor to the process of production, calmly appropriate to themselves the lion's share of the products of labor. This class is the parent of the syndicate and trust and is the father of monopoly. Through its development competition in certain industries has been abolished and production organized on a scientific basis. Combination is now the law which governs its development. It has intensified labor, has reduced its wages, has increased its hours of duration, and has introduced modern automatic machinery so that the greatest degree of productivity is secured with the fewest laborers. This class is continually growing in strength because of its ever increasing opportunities for exploiting the two classes beneath it.

The middle class is composed of small merchants, farmers, manufacturers, etc., who often work with the laborers whom they exploit, hence do generally contribute something of their own labor to the process of production.

The middle class occupies a peculiar position in society. Exploiting the wage worker, it is itself the victim of exploitation, the exploitation of the capitalist class. It is because its stealings must be divided with the capitalist class that it is so much the more merciless in its treatment of the proletariat.

Strangely enough, while it is upholding capitalism and wage slavery, it is at war with the highest developments of capitalism, the various industrial combinations known as syndicates, trusts, pools, etc. This is really the class of competition and is truly representative of anarchy. Its position as a middle class is but fleeting; there is no element of permanency about it. It is slowly being absorbed; in a very small, an almost infinitesimal degree by the capitalist class, in a very great degree by the proletarian class. In a little while it will have ceased to exist, and its members will have become wage slaves of the terrible system of capitalism in which they themselves have assisted to build up and maintain.

The proletarian, or propertyless class, is that great majority in society which sells its labor power for wages or salary. It is the universally exploited wage slave class, and is the foundation on which all society rests, because it produces all the things necessary to the existence of society. It is fleeced by the capitalist class, it is fleeced by the middle class, it is fleeced in every hour of its existence from birth to burial. The better to exploit it, it has been organized, to the end that its members shall work together in perfect harmony. In the various processes of production, so that co-operation is now the dominant law of the proletariat, its position in society is permanent, its members cannot sink lower because there is no class beneath it, and the development of capitalism makes it equally impossible for them to rise higher. It is constantly increasing in numbers because it is continually receiving additions to its ranks from the capitalist and middle classes. The proletariat is the only socially necessary class, and as such it will remain till the abolition of all classes in production, till the abolition of capitalism.

In national, state and municipal affairs, it is the settled policy of capitalist political parties to keep the people divided over questions and interests which are of no importance to them, so that, being continually occupied with capitalist interests and their resulting quarrels, they shall give neither time nor thought to their own proletarian class interests. It is even so in Westfield, where the Democratic and Republican parties have kept the people divided over the questions of the different street railroad routes to Springfield, when the real question before the people was whether there should be street railroad connection with Springfield or not, and have thus succeeded in defeating the wishes of the people. Centralization and concentration are natural laws of capitalism and are the logical result of capitalist progress and development. The tendency toward street railroad connection between Westfield and Springfield is but an example of the capitalist law of centralization, and following this law of progress true Socialists will do all in their power to secure such connection.

The Socialist Labor party again comes before the people of Westfield in a municipal campaign as a revolutionary movement of the proletarian class for the abolition of capitalism and its resultant wage slavery and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. While capitalism cannot be overthrown by securing the government of a single municipality, the harsh conditions under which wage slavery exists in such a municipality can be greatly ameliorated and the government administered for and by the wage slaves themselves. As the Republican and Democratic parties are but willing tools of capitalism the Socialist Labor party can have nothing in common with them, and it presents its undying hostility to both as proof of its proletarian class-consciousness.

The following measures of the Socialist Labor party will receive the loyal support of its candidates:

Factories, tenement houses, business blocks and public buildings to be subject to rigid inspection, periodically, and such sanitary improvements as are necessary to the public health to be compelled from the owners of the premises.

Public repairs and improvements to be made in such a manner that the masters of the wage working class shall receive their equal share.

Abolition of the contract system of public work.

Employment to be furnished by the town to those who are unable to obtain employment elsewhere.

The rate of wages for municipal em-

ployment to be \$2.00 per day, and eight hours to constitute the working day.

Educational facilities to be increased by extension of the free public kindergarten and by furnishing food and clothing to school children where necessary.

Municipal ownership of such utilities as the laws of the Commonwealth will allow.

All town meetings to be called at such times as will best suit the convenience of the majority class—the wage workers.

Citizens! When you go to the polls to vote, put to yourselves these questions:

"Do I derive my income from rent, interest or dividends?" If you do then you are a plutocrat, and the Republican and Democratic parties will best represent your interests.

"Do I derive my income from profits made by the employment of a few laborers for wages or from the sale of commodities at prices above their value?" If you do you are a member of the middle class, and can only be represented by the Republican and Democratic parties.

"Do I derive my livelihood from wages or salary given to me for my labor power?" If you do you are the wage slave of the capitalist and middle class exploiters, and if you would not prove a traitor to your class you must vote the Socialist Labor party ticket.

The following are the nominees of the Socialist Labor party:

For Selectmen and Overseers of the Poor:

JOHN INGOLDSBY.

HENRY W. HAWKINS.

HENRY KUSTER.

For Assessors:

LEON S. OLIVER.

EDWARD HINCHEY.

CHARLES WARTENBURG.

For Water Commissioners:

OSCAR P. BEIN.

HENRY O. BRIGHAM.

For School Committee:

PATRICK J. McMAHON.

CLARENCE E. SPELMAN.

WESTFIELD, MASS., SECTION.

S. L. P.

IN PUEBLO.

(Continued from page 1.)

branches are branches of the same tree?

Do you think that tree is capitalism?

Do you think that political capitalist tree is rotten throughout its trunk?

Do you think these branches are the mistletoe or blood sucking parasites, the sure precursors of desolation? If so, vote against them!

Do you think they want the offices for the fat salaries or to sell out to their masters, the corporations? Then vote against them!

Do you think the politicians, the clergy, the millionaire and the pauper, the fruit of the same tree? Cut it down with your vote.

Do you think the system that permits your employer to keep three-fourths of all your earnings right? Then vote to retain this system by voting either of the old parties, your masters.

Do you think they are the result of penality, bribery, debauchery, corruption, rotteness and murder? Vote against them.

Do you think the candidates of these old parties who ask for your votes with a cigar or a drink will do anything for your relief? Then vote for your masters.

Do you think these Councilmen who have drawn for their brother Joseph's coat in the levee work, will not sell you out again? Then vote for them.

Do you think these old parties have been tried and found wanting often enough? Then vote for the only party ever organized in the interest of the wage earner, and all the people, the Socialist Labor party.

Do you think the principles of the Socialist Labor party right? If so, then if you vote against it, you are a traitor to your country, your neighbor, your family and yourself.

THE TICKET.

For Mayor:

NIXON ELLIOT.

For Alderman First Ward:

JOHN COOPER.

For Alderman Second Ward:

FRANCIS LERVOUX.

For Alderman Third Ward:

MRS. MARY SCHIMMER.

For Alderman Fourth Ward:

J. B. COULTON.

For Alderman Fifth Ward:

W. S. WILLIAMS.

For Alderman Sixth Ward:

ST. L. GARDNER.

For Alderman Seventh Ward:

S. A. BECK.

For Alderman Eighth Ward:

J. H. LYNN.

For City Auditor:

JACOB FRANK.

For City Attorney:

EMIL HENDRICK.

For City Clerk:

J. A. KNIGHT.

For City Engineer:

J. P. MAYER.

For City Treasurer:

OSCAR DALLANCOURT.

TURNED DOWN.

(Continued from page 1.)

In all our grandeur of men, with the falchion of the Socialist Labor party ballot and now them down next. Aye, for last week, the average vote for each of our candidates were 78, while Comrade Richmond ran ahead of the ticket with 120. This is an excellent maiden effort when it must be remembered that there are not five hundred voters in each precinct, and with sharp personal interests blossoming forth that lie latent in State elections.

This, then, is only the beginning of the song.

REVERE SECTION, S. L. P.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Bandlow, 183 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Executive Committee—Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Meeting of March 14, with W. H. Wherry in the chair. Absent Sauter. The financial report showed for week ending March 11: receipts, \$105.50; expenditures, \$107.30.

Section New York, through its organizer, requested that the canvass of the vote for National Executive Committee be postponed in order to give the Section time to investigate the vote of Branch 11 (Liedertafel). Resolved, that the canvass be postponed for one week and that report must be made within that time.

Section Granitville, Vt., was reported reorganized by some members who had been absent in search of work and had returned.

Section Portsmouth, N. H., has been reorganized and will be represented at the next session, reported that they had decided to reorganize under the old charter. The formation of an English Branch was reported from Auburn, N. Y. Reports were read from Comrade T. A. Hickey at his work in Indiana.

John Scheerer, of Belford, Okla., was admitted a member at large. Section Minot reported a recent collection of \$100 for the general relief fund.

Monday Political economy. Wednesday—Drawing (feet hand, mechanical, machine, etc.) Thursday—English for beginners. Friday—English for advanced. Dues for one or all the classes, 25 cents per month. Come and join!

THE SCANDINAVIAN BRANCH, S. L. P., of South Brooklyn will hold a Commune Festival on Sunday, March 19, 2:30 p. m., at 185 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. Prominent speakers will be present.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

147 East 23rd Street, N. Y. (Store open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.)

H. M. Hyndman: Economics of Socialism \$1.20

E. Belford Box: Religion of Socialism 1.00

Outlooks from the New Standpoint, 1.00

Edward Aveling: Charles Darwin and Karl Marx 1.00

Eleanor Marx-Aveling: The Working Class Movement in England 1.00

Quich and Wright: Socialism and the Single Tax 1.00

J. R. Widup: The Meaning of Socialism 1.00

George Plechner: Anarchism and Socialism, cloth 40

Morris and Fox: Socialism 1.00

Charles G. Ladd: The Growth and Outcome, 1.00

W. S. McCreary: Socialism 1.00

J. L. Joyces: The Socialist Catechism 1.00

Karl Marx: Wage Labor and Capital 1.00

James Connally: Eric Hope 1.00

Paul Lafargue: Capital 1.00

—The Right to be Lazy 1.00

The Evolution of Property 1.00

Charles Lutourneau: The Evolution of Marriage and the Family 1.25

Property, Its Origin and Development 1.25

August Bebel: Woman in the Past, Present and Future 1.25

Eugene Sue: The Silver Cross 1.25

Wm. D. Howells: The Traveler from Altruria 1.25

William Morris: News from his Writings 1.25

N. G. Tchernichevsky: What is to be Done? 1.25

Edward Bellamy: Looking Backward 1.25

Equality 1.25

In view of the approaching Commune anniversary, we call attention to the following four books treating of the great proletarian rebellion:

Karl Marx: The Civil War in France: Manifesto on the Paris Commune 1.00

E. Belford Box: The Paris Commune 1.00

G. H. Benham: History of the Paris Commune, 25c; cloth 1.75

Lissagary: History of the Paris Commune, cloth 1.00

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

</